THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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I've been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a curious world we're in!
Men are sleeping, eating, drinking,
Just as they always have been—
Beaux are strutting, dandies quizzing,
Misses toiling night and day,
Boys are sporting, girls are frizzing,
Grandmas fidgeting away.

Tom is crying, Mary singing;
John is laughing merrily;
Dust is flying, tea-bells ringing,
These have music sure for me;
Peasants toiling; rich men riding,
Staring with a lordly phiz;
Rogues through every crowd are gliding,
Zounds; what a queer world is this!

Marrying, some in marriage given!
Others like the world of old;
All but me, are feasting, living—
Would that wives were to be sold!
Others have their dears in plenty
And their bosoms heave with love,
"I've had chances, nineteen, tweenty—
But I dared not one improve."

Brokers shaving, Sheriffs dunning,
Politicians pull your sleeve,
Printers scolding, wits are punning—
Jail-birds begging for reprieve;
Preachers warning, idiots ranting,
Bacchus, too, hath devotees—
Yonder wretch, your wife's gallanting,
What a deuced fool is he?

Lawyers spouting, clients listening,
Doctors prating of their skill,
Patients groaning, school-boys whistling,
Striving all old time to kill.
Pedagogues of science telling,
Milliners of pretty things—
Dozers stroll with bosom swelling,
List'ning while the night bird sings.

Clouds are lowering, tempests howling,
Friends suspecting, foes are glad,
Children screaming, mistress scolding,
Merry bosoms now are sad,
Presto! they are gone forever,
All is gay as it has been,
Sunbeams shine, the girls—O never,
What a culrious world we're in!

Funds for Carrying on the War with Mexico.

MESSAGE OF THE

President of the United States.

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of June 3, 1846, calling for information relative the mode of raising funds for carrying on the war with Mexico.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., I communicate herewith estimates prepared by the War and Navy Departments, of the probable expense of conducting the existing war with Mexico, during the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year. I communicate, also, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon these estimates, containing recommendations of measnres for raising the additional means required. It is probable that the actual expenses incurred during the period specified may fall considerably below the estimates submitted, which are for a larger number of troops than have yet been called to the field. As a precautionary measure, however, against any possible deficiency the estimates have been made at the largest amount which any state of the service may require.

It will be perceived from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a considerable portion of the additional amount required may be raised by a modification of the rates of duties imposed by the existing tariff laws. The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, whilst the quantity and amount of others which are imported, are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a large amount of the articles on which they are imposed would be imported, and a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the treasury from this source. By imposing revenue duties on many article now permitted to be imported free of duty, and by regulating the rates within the revenue standard upon others, a large and additional revenue will be collected. Independently of the high considerations which induced me in my annual message, to recommend a modification and reduction of the rates of duties imposed by the act of 1842 as being not only proper in reference to a state of peace, but just to all the great interests of the country, the necessity of such modification and reduction as a war measure must now be manifest. The country requires additional revenue for the prosecution of the war. It may be obtained, to a great extent, by reducing the prohibitory and highly protective duties imposed by the existing laws to revenue rates, by imposing revenue duties on the free list; and by modifying the rates of duty on other articles.

The modifications recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report in December last, were adapted to a state of peace, and the additional duties now suggested by him, are with a view strictly to raise revenue as a war measure. At the conclusion of the war these duties may and should be abolished, and reduced to lower rates.

It is not apprehended that the existing war with Mexico will materially effect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. On the contrary the reductions proposed would increase that trade and augment the revenue derived from it.

When the country is in a state of war no contingency should be permitted to occur in which there would be a deficiency in the treasury, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and to guard against such an event it is recommended that contingent authority be given to issue treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount, reimbursable at an early day.—Should no occasion arise to exercise the power, still it may be important that the authority should exist should there be a necessity for it.

It is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxes or excises—the measure recommended being deemed preferable as a means of increasing the revenue. It is hoped that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, as is contemplated, may be of short duration. I shall be ready at all times to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican Government shall manifest a like disposition.—The existing war has been rendered necessary by the acts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do us justice, we shall be prepared to sheathe the sword, and tender to her the olive branch of peace.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1846.

Sir:—I have duly considered the resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of June 1846, together with the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 9th instant, and of the Secretary of War, of the 13th inst., submitted by you to this department, and respectfully report to you as follows:

It appears that the aggregate estimated expenditures of the War and Navy Departments for the fiscal years terminating on the 30th June, 1846, and the 30th of June 1847, amount to $23,952,904, over and above the estimates made by these departments in December last, and then submitted in my annual report to Congress. In that report it was supposed by this department, that upon the expenditures then estimated for a state of peace, there would remain on the 1st of July, 1847, a balance in the Treasury of $4,332,441 07. Deducting this balance from the excess of expenditures above estimated by the War and Navy Departments, there would result a deficiency of $19,620,463.

It is believed, however, that this deficiency will, from augmented receipts accrued and accruing from the fiscal years 1846 and 1847, be diminished four millions of dollars, which would reduce the deficit on the 1st of July, 1847, to $15,620,463.

It is ascertained by experience, that for the certain, prompt, and convenient payment of the public creditors, at all times and place, throughout our extended territory, and the supply of the mint and branch mints for coinage, a sum of four millions of dollars, especially during a state of war, must remain on hand in the treasury, which would again raise the sum to be provided for before the 30th of June, 1847, to $19,620,463.

It is believed, however, that a sum equal to $5,534,057 of additional revenue may be produced by the modification of the tariff herein proposed—namely, to adopt a basis, the bill reducing the tariff reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives on the 14th of April last, together with the augmented and additional duties now proposed and enumerated in schedule A. This change of the bill reported by the committee, omitting the fourth section, would make an addition to the revenue to be produced by that bill, of $4,034,57.

After a very careful examination of the additional data which has been in my power to obtain since the month of February last, it is my conviction that the bill of committee will produce a net revenue of at least twenty-six millions of dollars. If to this be added the additional duties proposed to be levied in schedule A, the bill of the committee, with the modifications embraced in the schedule, would produce a net revenue of $30,034,057. This would make an addition of $5,534,057 to the revenue that would be produced under the act of the 30th August, 1842. If, then, we deduct this $5,534,057 from the deficit above estimated, it would still leaue a deficit of $14,086,406.

If, in addition to the modifications of the tariff above suggested, the warehousing system were adopted, as recommended in my annual report of December last, it would make an addition to the annual revenue from customs of one million of dollars, which, deducted from the above deficit, would leave a deficiency still remaining of $13,085,406.

It is true that the introduction of the warehousing system might diminish the revenue during a portion of the first year succeeding its adoption; but that it would add one million of dollars per annum to the permanent annual revenue from customs is not doubted.

It is believed also that the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, as recommended in your message of December last, would make an annual addition of half a million of dollars to the revenue derivable from the proceeds of the public lands, by bringing into market many millions of acres of the public domain which are wholly unsaleable at the present minimum price established by law.—Deducting this sum of half a million of dollars from the deficit last above mentioned, would leave still unprovided for the sum of $12,586,406, which must be met by loans, treasury notes, direct taxation, or excises.

In addition to the strong objections which have been urged against direct taxes and excises, it would be difficult to put in operation such a system in all the States and territories, so as to realize the required amount in cash, before the 30th of June, 1847. A system of taxes and excises, it is believed, would not meet the sanction of the people, unless in the emergency of a war with some great maratime nation, exposing our commerce to great hazard, and greatly reducing the revenue from duties on imports.

The only remaining means for supplying this deficit within the required period, is by loans or treasury notes; and I would accordingly recommend with a view to the most vigorous prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, so as to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, that a contingent authority should be vested in this department, with your sanction, to issue treasury notes, or effect a loan of a sum in the aggregate not exceeding the last above mentioned deficit of $12,586,406.

I think it would be most advantageous to the government, that a portion of this money should be raised by treasury notes, and the remainder by loans, limiting the interest in both cases to a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and forbidding the negotiation in either case below the par value. If the authority were limited so as to cover this deficit, and the power given to resort to loans or treasury notes, or both, as the emergency might require, the money might be raised to a much lower rate of interest than if the department were confined either to loans alone, or to treasury notes. The experience of the Government has demonstrated that there are periods when loans are most available, and that there are occasions when treasury notes are much better adapted to meet the emergency; and the power to select both or either, from time to time, would render the negotiation more certain, and probably save a large amount of interest to the government. If the war should be speedily terminated, it is possible that a resort to loans or treasury notes might not be required, or if so, for an inconsiderable amount. The same power that is now given by law to redeem the loan, even before its maturity, whenever the funds of the government will permit, so as to liquidate any public debt as speedily as possible, should be continued, as also the authority for the re-issue of the treasury notes as heretofore provided by law, as well as, for their receipt in revenue payments.

The additional duties designated in schedule A, are recommended as a war measure, and to terminate with the restoration of peace, or as soon thereafter as the state of the public finances will permit their discontinuance.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectively, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER.
Sec'y of the Treasury.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Salt Your Potato Fields.

Salt is a great preservative in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom. The soil needs it. When on Cape Cod last fall, we noticed that no potatoes there were afflicted with the rot. We suspected the reason might be because they were manured with sea-weed, containing salt. A friend of ours in this town sowed his garden with salt last year, and his potatoes, which had not been good for years, were fair and all free from rot. Let farmers apply salt to their potato fields—sown broad cast, or applied to the hills;—it can do no harm; we hope it may be found to do good.—Maine Gospel Banner.

☞Nr. Polk in his Message to Congress, again recommends the repeal of the present Tariff. Does not that violate the repeated pledges of the party, to those who voted for him in 1844? Will those who have been deceived continue to support him?

Were not the Poor Men also told that TEA and COFFEE ought not to be taxed? And does not James K. Polk now recommend it? What reason is there for a tax on tea and Coffee? None; but the mortal hatred of James K. Polk to the present Tariff must be gratified.—West-Chester Record.

From the Gettysburg Star.

Meeting of the Friends of General Scott.

A large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity convened in the Court-house on Thursday evening the 18th inst. for the purpose of expressing their views upon the unworthy effort now being made by bad and unscrupulous partizens, to tarnish the fair fame of America's best and ablest soldier, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.—The meeting was organized by appointing Major General DAVID MIDDLECOFF, President; Lt. Col. ROBERT COBEAN, Lieut. Col. S. S. MCCREARY, Lt. Col. JOHN SCOTT, Capt. J. CLAPSADDLE and Col. J. H. MCCLELLAN, Vice Presidents; and H. J. Schriner, J. G. Grey, Daniel Lashel, J. M. Stevenson, Jr. James Fahnestock and John Gallagher, Secretaries.

The object had in view by the call for the meeting was feelingly and eloquently stated by D. M. SMYSER, Esq., who moved the appointment of a Committee of THIRTY-ONE, to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. D. M. Smyser, J. B. M'Pherson, Dr. David Horner, David A. Buehler, John L. Trat, R. G. Harper, Hugh Denwiddie, A. R. Stevenson, Robert Smith, A. B. Kurtz, D. McConaughy, Thomas Warren, Daniel Gilbert, Wm. Wysotskey, James A. Thompson, Wm. King, R. S. Paxton, Geo. Myers, D. McElroy, E. Z. Little, D. Heagy, J. Aughinbaugh, Geo. Heck, A. Dearson, N. Codori, P. Hoffman, Dr. P. E. Vandersloot, Wm. Stallsmith, Geo. W. McCellan, Geo. Arnold and Benjamin Schriver; were appointed said Committee, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has refused to Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, the command of the army intended for the invasion of Mexico; and whereas, the responsibility for this unprecedented step, which properly and fairly belongs to the Administration alone, is unjustly and falsely attempted to be fastened upon Gen. Scott; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we not only *justify* but COMMEND the conduct of GEN. SCOTT in his late correspondence with the Secretary of War, in which he informed that functionary, in plain and indignant language, that he was not the DUPE of the schemers who were plotting the destruction of his reputation, and endeavoring to deprive him of the command of the army, to which he was entitled by his RANK as Commander-in-Chief.

RESOLVED, That after a careful examination of all the facts connected with the refusal of the President of the United States to invest GEN. SCOTT with the command of the army, to which he is entitled as well by his rank as by his illustrious services, and *the blood which has streamed forth from his veins on the battle-fields of his country*, we recognize in all, with feelings of the highest admiration, the same noble conduct and qualities which as a man and a soldier he has always displayed, and which have so much endeared him to the American people—namely, a *frankness* which treasures no wrong in secret: a *courage* which fears not to cast into the teeth of power its meanness and injustice; and a chivalrous *generosity* which scorns to deprive another of a single laurel gloriously won.

RESOLVED, That the refusal of GEN. SCOTT to supersede GEN. TAYLOR, who had fought by his side in battle, except at the head of such reinforcements as would allow him to do so without injustise or obloquy to that gallant old soldier, furnishes another evidence of the generosity and magnanimity of his nature and adds *new splendor* to a name already rendered illustrious throughout the world, by the deeds of its owner.

RESOLVED, That the Administration has not only been guilty of great injustice to GEN. SCOTT himself, but by its refusal to give him a command of the army destined for the invasion of Mexico, through a mean jealousy of the glory which he might acquire at its head, has wronged the country, by depriving it of the services of its bravest and its most experienced General.

RESOLVED, That the eager haste with which the Administration availed itself of his frank and straight forward statement of grievances and demand for redress or explanation, to withhold from him the command to which the voice of THE COUNTRY has already called him, taken in connection with the ungenerous attempt to legislate him out of his commission, betrays the extent to which they envy his reputation and fear his popularity, and the unworthy arts of contrivance to which they are prepared to resort to remove a rival from their path.

RESOLVED, That to insinuate as has been done by some anti-American tongues that the soldier who *led the forlorn hope at the storming of Fort George, and breasted the tide of battle on the bloody fields of* CHIPPEWA QUEENSTOWN AND NIAGARA, is a coward, is *blasphemy* against truth, and *treason* to the glory which the heroism of GEN. SCOTT has shed upon the American name.

RESOLVED, That we recognize in this conspiracy to destroy GEN. SCOTT in the estimation of the people, the working of the same spirit which poured out calumnies upon Henry Clay, and propagated charges of imbecility and cowardice against the lamented Harrison.

RESOLVED, That is is idle and vain for those carpet knights whose highest exploit has been to do military duty once a year under the comfortable shade of an umbrella, to hope to sully the fame or hide the glory of GEN. SCOTT, by their envious attacks and malignant slanders. Let the vipers bite the file—they will but break their own teeth. Let the dogs bay the moon—doubtless it will still shine on!

RESOLVED, That it is not all surprising that the vile panders to party should have as little relish for *Gen. Scott's "soup,"* as the British had for *Gen. Jackson's* hot "coffee."

RESOLVED, That instead of cowering before the false and Anti-American charges which a base jealousy of his glory has prompted, it is the duty of the friends of GEN. SCOTT to guard his fame as that of their country, to rally around him and vindicate his claims to the highest meed of his country's favor; and we rest firm in belief that the generous sympathies, ever alive in the hearts of the people, will be aroused and stimulated by the injustice which has been done to the scarred hero of many battles; and those who sought to sow the seeds of distrust in his courage and patriotism, will reap a plentiful harvest of disappointment, embittered by the scorns of an indignant people.

RESOLVED, That it is with pleasure that we find a large majority of the Whig press of the country, standing forward fearlessly to vindicate the fame and conduct of GEN. SCOTT, which bad men, for selfish purposes, are endeavoring to tarnish.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was ably addressed by Gen. JAMES DOBBIN. Hon. JAS. COOPER responded to a call of the meeting in a powerful and eloquent defence of the Hero of Niagara's Battle-fields from the obloquy attempted to be thrown around his glorious reputation by unprincipled men for sinister purposes. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and on motion of D. M. Smyser, it was

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and all the newspapers in the State, friendly to the objects of the meeting.

(SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS,)

Troubles in Nauvoo.

It appears that tronbles in the Mormon City are never to cease. Some weeks since a meeting was held in Hancock, at which it was resolved that all the Mormons yet remaining in Nauvoo must leave by a given time. Since then a force has been raised to carry that resolve into effect, and many of the Mormons, dreading the consequences of remaining longer, have fled from the city, some of them wholly destitute of the means of subsistence. The Warsaw Signal of June 14, gives the following particulars of the then existing state of things:

The excitement of this city has exceeded anything we have ever witnessed; and when we say that we were in Paris at the time of the attempted revolution of 1834, and in Philadelphia during the Native-American riots, it may be inferred that the feeling which exists at the present time, "runs mountain high."

The cause of this is already before the public. An armed force (about 400 strong assembled without the pales of the law,) now lies encamped within stirking distance of the city, and its advance in a hostile attitude is hourly expected by the citizens. All possible preparations have been made to receive the shock, should it come, and there are but few at rest tonight who have not arranged to spring into the street at the tap of the bell.

One thing is settled—if any armed force should attempt to enter this place with a mischievous intent, they will have to walk over the dead bodies of 300 free Americans, who have recently purchased homes in Nauvoo, and established a residence upon property evacuated by the Mormons. The new citizens have solemnly determined in council assembled, that they will neither fly from their homes, nor be dictated to by an armed force illegally assembled."

The new citizens had appointed a Committee to visit the Carthage Convention, and various negotiations passed between them and the "Regulators," who wished to gain admittance into the town, but this was steadily refused.

The Regulators insist that the Mormons shall be immediately expelled, but this, for several sufficient reasons, is also resisted. Many of them, on the Iowa side of the river, are in a most deplorable condition.

It is evident that the new settlers will resist all attempts at coercion. All that is wanted is time to enable the Mormons to leave, and this agitation prevents them from finding purchasers for their property.

The invading party numbered about 400 and had one piece of cannon. A call is made by the new seitlers on all good citizens to come to their relief.

In a P. S. to the Eagle extra, it is stated that the Regulators had dispersed, as they said, to meet again at Carthage.

From the New York Mirror.

Gen. Winfield Scott.

We have read with great care the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department; and are as perfectly satisfied that the General is not capacitated for the bush fighting at Washington, as the Post is, that he is unfit for it in Mexico. Gen. Scott was placed in a peculiarly delicate position. Aware that Taylor was equal to any emergency, he felt unwilling to supersede him in any manner which could possibly be misconstrued. There was but one way in which he could act, viz: by assuming the command of a large invading army, such a force as should only be headed by a Commander-in-Chief. Upon the President's verbally informing him that he was intended to such command, he immediately set about making preparations for the assemblage of his troops, the commissariat, the means of transport, information of the nature of the country, in a word, all the necessary concomitants of a campaign long and arduous. In the meantime partizan representatives in the House uttered complaints and insinuations against him, which he naturally supposed to be either the echoes of the White House, or of the War Department. Why should he not? Is it not a fact, notorious as disgraceful, that King Caucus is as arbitrary as death and as general as the grave? Does any member of either party venture to attack such high game as General Scott, without sanction, or at least permission?—Never. Scott finding that the administration, not flagitiously mean enough to give the command to another, was yet anxious to molest him, boldly tells it so, and suggests that if he is to be attacked in the rear, he can do the country but little service in front; that his usefulness will be impaired, if not deatroyed; that an offensive campaign against his country's foes will require all his attention, and will leave no time for defence against domestic assassins.

Scott has read a great deal of military history; he wants no Aulic Council to paralyze his powers; to blunder, and to make him bear the odium of the misfortunes those blunders occasion. Who is Mr. Polk, that he is not to be approached? that he is to hear no strains, save the dulcet flatteries of the Union, and the softly responsive echoes of its affiliated prints? Is he some GOD? Is he some MONARCH, cradled in the purple—the descendant of *mighty ancestors* whose great deeds even upon degenerate offspring, like moonlight on a ruin, gild decay? No, he is a third-rate lawyer, and first-rate politician, who holds his office by the intrigues of certain wire-pullers, sent by the people to Baltimere to nominate another man. Does the President of the Democracy claim immunity from censure? WINFIELD SCOTT, baptised with fire upon fields of glory which this generation cannot forget, must not be allowed to say, Mr. President, with the highest respect for you, *keep your dogs off.*

"Let me perish if I may,
But let me perish in the ligt of day."

We have hitherto once or twice ventured to suggest that there have been greater men than the President, or any of his Cabinet, but we retract. Hurah for King James the 1st!

Young Men Beware!

Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in an temperance address lately at New Haven, says:

"My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed the firmest mathematical mind I ever knew. He would take the ledger and go up with three columns at a time with perfect ease. He was the first man in America that beat the automaton chess player, and he has told me he had every move in his head before he entered the room. That man filled a drunkard's grave. Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same melancholy fate. Another, possessing the same capabilities, has gone down—not to the grave, perhaps, but is sunk clear out of sight amid the mire and filth of intemperance."

PAYMASTER IN THE ARMY.—Gen. R. H. HAMMOND, of Milton, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army.

We continue to have favorable weather for the growing crops; too wet for hay-making.

Late and Important from Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.

The Bork Chancellor, Capt. Beauvois, arrived yesterday from Montevideo whence she sailed on the 9th ult. She also brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 1s tult, Capt, Beauvois states that a difficulty had occurred between the commanders of the English and French Blockading Squadrons which may lead to a rupture.

It seems that the English merchant brig "Ringdove," was lying in a small port on the coast of Buenos Ayres, taking in cargo, supposed out of reach of the vessels of War; when she was taken as a prize to the Blockading Squadron by an English man-of-war schooner, and brought to the outer roads of Montevideo, where the admiral's ship was at anchor.

The English Admiral told the commander of the schooner he had done wrong, and ordered him to take the brig back, and leave her there unmolested.

The French Admirall hearing of it, and not being willing to submit to such an outrageous proceeding, (as no vessel under any other flag would have been allowed such a privilege, and if the coast is blockaded to one it must be to all,) immediately despatched a man-of-war brig to where the vessel had gone, took possession of her, and brought her to Montevideo, where she, together with her cargo, (consisting of 80 pipes of tallow,) was condemned and ordered to be sold.

The account from Buenos Ayres states there is no prospect of the difficulties being settled—the port was still blockaded, and of course no merchantmen were there.

The British brig of war Racer, is said to have had her mate killed in an encounter between one of her boats and some people on shore. Also that the captain of the French brig of war Tactique, and several of the crew, were killed in an affair up the Uraguay.

On the night of the 23d of April, several thunderbolts fell in different parts of the city, but without causing any serious injury. One struck the house of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and fell within a few feet of the sofa where he was sitting in his office. Fortunately the Minister escaped unhurt.

The Buenos Ayres Packet of the 2nd says:—"It is understood that in all the present month, the merchantman engaged in the Parana bubble, will return; and it is even said that the British and French ships of war will evacuate the river, the expense of pilotage being a very considerable item in the disbursements of the intervention. Many of the vessels which went on the wild goose chase will have been eight months on the round voyage, and the losses accruing to the parties concerned are known to be so heavy as completely to discourage farther speculations of this description; even were the British and French squadrons, with a great waste of blood and treasure, disposed to protect them with convoys. The lesson, it must be confessed, has been very severe, but it is to be hoped that it will not prove eventually unproductive of advantageous results. The golden vision which urged on to the commission of a great act of international injustice having vanished, calm reflection will confirm the truth of the maxim, that "honesty is the best policy," as well in theory as in practice."

The national schr. of war Federal, captured after the battle of Obligado by the French in the Parana, has been re-taken by the Argentines.

It is currently reported that Lopez, formerly second in command to Paz, and who, shortly after his disastrous expedition to Santa Fe, being persecuted by Paz, took refuge with two hundred of his followers in the Brazilian territory, has sued for pardon to the Augentine Government, and that, it having been conceded, it is supposed that by this time he has joined with his party the army of General Urquiza.

On the 28th of March a detachment of 150 cavalry sent out from Salto, for the purpose of collecting cattle, were overtaken and cut to pieces by Col. Lamas, only eight men returning to town.

The Montevideo *Commercio Del Plata* gives the following items:

Capt. Henry of the United States sloop af war Plymouth, in searching the American papers, in the *Georgetown Advocate*, saw the account, for the first time, of the death of his only son. The editor of the *Commercio* takes occasion to express his sympathies with the bereaved parent, and in a manner which shows the commander of the American squadron in the Rio de la Plata has acquired the good will of all.

Vessels arriving from Gualequay state that nothing new was heard from Corientes up to the 21st April, Urquiza was tranquil, the greater bart of the army being on furlough. D. Manuel Oribe had directed that until official news were given of the preceding events there should be no demonstrations of jubilee exhibited.

FROM BOLIVIA.

D. Jose Bollivan, captain general of the armies of the Republic, publishes a manifesto in relation to the "immense traffic in smuggling." He directs that all foreign wines and liquors shall be entered at the custom-house of Oruso, there the duties to be paid.

CHILI.

A treaty of peace and commerce had been signed between the two governments of New-Grenada and Chili at the city of Santiago. The first railroad in Central America will be probably, the one constructed in British Guiana, between Berbice and a point in the interior. It is short, but of immense benefit to traders.

LATER FROM CORIENTES.

Paz having heard of communications between Urquiza and Governor Madariaga, and fearful of a friendly issue, resolved to defeat the result; for this purpose he wrote to the so-called Gongress of Corientes, and easily obtained their co-operation. It was resolved to supercede Madariga, and Paz supplied troops to support the authority of the new governor; but Madariga, learning what was going on, seized all the refractory members, with Minister Marquez, and sent them prisoners to a neighboring town. The city was declared under martial law, and Governor Madariga marched to attack the troops being mostly Corientinos, either went over to Madariga or dispersed in the confusion, the Congressmen escaped to Paraguay. The Governor returning to the city organized his forces, and having issued a decree disposing Paz, declared his intention of marching with an army to attack him, he being surrounded by an army of Paraguyans exclusively, the Correntinos having flocked to the standard of Madariga. The Paraguayan Commissioner in Corientes' has declared his conviction that as soon as the government receives intelligence of these occurrences, it will order its troops to withdraw.

From the Austin (Tex.) Democrat.

INDIAN NEWS—MISS PARKER AND OTHER CAPTIVES.

Captain Rice arrived from the Council Ground on Thursday last—to him we are indebted for the annexed items of Indian news.

Col. Leonard H. Williams with a party of ten others, was detached to Pahuca's camp on the false Washita; on the 29th April, he sent a runner to Governor Butler, informing him of having found Miss Parker, and a yellow girl, in the Camanche camp. The former was acquainted with Col. Williams in the early and happy days of her existence. During his stay, she continued to weep incessantly. Twelve mules and two mule loads of merchandise were offered for her, but refused by the Indians, who say they will die rather than give her up. No situation can be depicted to our minds replete with half the horrors of that unfortunate young lady's,

Our Government should claim her with a strong hand, the sword should be made to avenge and to liberate. It is useless to talk of treating with those barbarians, until they are first humbled by chastisement.

The appearance of Col. Williams created considerable excitement among the Camanches. The young warriors laid a plan to murder him and his companions, which was overheard by a Mexican boy, (one of the many prisoners of that nation among the Indians,) who gave timely notice to Col. W., and he immediately claimed the protection of Pahauca. The chief, with difficulty, succeeded in pacifying his men.

Buffalo Hump acknowledges that his party killed several Germans near San Antonio, (we suppose at Castroville,) he is consequently afraid to trust himself among the "pale faces," and refuses to come in. Jack Harry, a Delaware, purchased a German boy about nine or ten years of age from his band.

They have two American lads prisoners, which they refuse to bring in or sell; one is about 11 or 12, and the other 16 or 17 years of age.

There are about three hundred Indians at the Council ground, representing the Cherokees, Shawnees, Delawares, Ionies, Anadacocs, Kickapoos, Tankahuas, Lipans, Keechies, and Wacoes.

Pahauca, with an Amparico Chief, was looked for on the day of Capt. Rice's departure, May 3d. Mopecochupee, with a small party, is also expected in.

The Camanches, Amparicoes, and Kiowas, say, that once they met the Americans at Wichitaw mountain, and are willing to meet them there again, when the "buffaloes bellow," which is in July.—The village of the Wacoes and Wichitaws, situated in the Wichitaw mountains, has been burned by the Pawnee-Mohaws. The residue of the two first tribes are near Warren's trading house on the Red River, and promise, if the Americans will suffer them to remain there, never to molest the whites again in any way.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The following discussion took place in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 11th ult. Let it be carefully read.—Mr. Sawyer, tho' he be good at sausage-eating, "waked up the wrong passenger" when he undertook to read a lecture to Mr. Stewart.

Mr. SAWYER rose and said he wished to be indulged in making a personal explanation, and went on to observe that he would call the attention of the House to a late speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stewart.) That gentleman says there were but eight Democrats who voted for giving the volunteers ten dollars per month. He felt called upon to repel the charge. He could not suffer the gentleman to deliberately falsify the record for the purpose of gaining a temporary or permanent triumph over his opponents. He (Mr. S.) held in his hand the National Intelligencer giving the vote, and he believed the only record vote on that subject. It was the bill raising 50,000 volunteers. This amendment was voted into the bill by ayes 104, noes 92. Of those who voted for the bill 63 Locofocos, and 41 Whigs; against the bill, 53 Locofocos, and 29 Whigs. This bill went to the Senate, and this item was stricken out. It was returned to the House, and the emergency of the case required speedy action on the bill. The amendment of the Senate was, under these circumstances, concurred in, rather than run the risk of losing the bill or delay its speedy passage.

Mr. STEWART said the gentleman labored under a great mistake. It was not the vote on the passage of the bill to raise 50,000 volunteers he had referred to. Not at all. All parties voted for the bill on its passage. What he said was this, and it was strictly correct, that on the distinct and separate proposition to fix ten dollars a month instead of seven as the pay of the volunteers, on that bill all the Locofocos but *eight* had voted against ten dollars instead of seven dollars a month, which was proved by the yeas and nays, which were recorded, and the gentleman himself was one of those who voted to reduce the pay from ten dollars to seven dollars per month, which he now denounced as a slander. The gentleman had better look at the yeas and nays before he undertook to contradict what had been said by others. The journals proved the truth of every word he (Mr Stewart) had said. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sawyer) had deliberately voted two or three times against giving the volunteers ten dollars a month. It was recorded; he could not escape; it was folly to try to scratch out of it; the journal held him fast; and he would advise him that the less the gentleman said about it the better.

But, as the gentleman seemed to dislike his position, to give him & his friends another chance to put themselves right, and to do justice to our brave volunteers, HE WOULD NOW RENEW HIS MOTION TO INSTRUCT THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIES TO REPORT A BILL GIVING THE VOLUNTEERS, AND REGULARS ALSO, TEN DOLLARS A MONTH, AND TO THOSE WHO SERVE TO THE END OF THE WAR, AND THE HEIRS OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion was not now in order, and here the matter dropped.

Stewart and the Soldiers.

☞The following polite correction was handed to the Editor of the Messenger with a request to publish. He, however, refused to make the correction by returning the manuscript.

House of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1846.

Editor of the Messenger:

SIR:—I see in your paper of the 9th inst an extract from the "Pittsburg Morning Post," in which the editor says, in an article headed "*Pay of Volunteers*:"

"Mr. STEWART, the Whig member of Congress from the Fayette and Greene District has been quite industrious in his efforts to retard the action of Congress on the saveral bills making provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, by offering amendments. Mr. Stewart was *apparently* very anxious to have the pay of volunteers increased to $10 per month."

Now, sir, I did not offer a single amendment, or utter one word to "retard the action of Congress" on any of the bills making provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico. On the contrary, *I voted for all of them*, as the Journals shew.

The Editor next says:—"If Mr. Stewart really believed the pay inadequate and desired its increase why did he refuse to include the Regulars? Mr. Stewart we think, from the fact that he refused to include the regulars, was much more anxious to retard the action of Congress upon the important bill to which he offered the amendment, than to secure an increase of pay for volunteers."

Here the editor of the "Post" is equally at fault, for I subsequently offered the same proposition, INCLUDING THE REGULARS as well as volunteers, with no better success, so that there is not the slighest foundation for any of the charges made.

Having published the article from the "Post," you will do me the justice, I trust, to publish also this brief statement.

A. STEWART.

☞And why did the Editor of the Messenger *refuse* to publish this article from Mr. Stewart? Was it because they intend still to assail his *motives?* 'O shame where is thy blush!'—Green Co. Dem.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Accounts from Brasos Santiago to the 14th ult. bring news of a report that the town of Reynosa, against which the expedition of Col. WILSON had started, was surrendered without resistance.

In addition to the above, the Mobile Tribune says:

"Camargo and Reynosa had capitulated in advance of the movement of Gen. TAYLOR, and he was waiting only the means of transporting his troops up the Rio Grande to march towards them.

"The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt. Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson Regiments of Louisiana volunteers occupy the left bank. Governor Henderson, at the head of about one thousand Texan troops, reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th instant. Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accompanied the Texans. The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matamoras and its vicinity, as they fear that Gen. Taylor will let them loose upon them.

"The Alabama companies, St. Louis and Louisville legions are at Brasos island Col. Dakin's, Peyton's Davis's, and Featherston's regiments of Louisiana volunteers are at Brasos."

We have no confirmation of the report, noticed a few days ago, that Gen. Arista had sent proposals to Gen. Taylor for an armistice, and that he had established his headquarters at Monterey with fifteen thousand men. It was, no doubt, untrue.

CONGRESS.

The following account of the proceedings of Congress is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Lancaster Examiner, under date of June 27.—We have room only for several extracts from his letter.

On Wednesday, the labors of the week commenced. The discussion in the House was almost exclusively on the tariff bill, and has been kept up from day to day with considerable animation, though with great decorum, and perfect good feeling.—The old *Key Stone* battles manfully for the Protective, or American System; and had the people, at the election in 1844, discarded political and party feeling, and stood shoulder to shoulder sustaining the interest of themselves and their own State, with the same unanimity, zeal, ability and good feeling that their representatives now do on the floor of Congress—we should now, instead of waging an unnecessary and expensive war with Mexico, and a still more unnecessary and destructive war upon the industry and prosperity of the country, be peaceably and quietly enjoying all the blessings that a proper administration of our free government would confer; exempt from those gloomy anticipations, and fearful apprehensions, that cast a cloud of despair over the mind of every one who feels an interest in his country's welfare. Eight of the Pennsylvania delegation have spoken of the question, and some half dozen of them are yet waiting for an opportunity to express their views. On Thursday, Mr. Brodhead, of Northampton co., (Democrat,) addressed the Committee. He was strong and decided in favor of the Tariff of '42, and opposed to the present bill.

To-day, Mr. Pollock, of Pa., addressed the Committee in an able manner, and exposed the conduct of the leading Locos in your State, in asserting that Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay.—He said that at their meetings and conventions in his district, some of the mottos inscribed on their banners were "*Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42—we dare the Whigs to repeal it.*" Mr. P. also adverted to the fact, that the present Secretary of State (Mr. Buchanan,) had addressed public meetings in various places, in the fall of 1844, in Pennsylvania, in which he had stated that the tariff would be as safe, or safer, in the hands of James K. Polk, than it would be under the administration of Henry Clay. This statement, thus openly and boldly made on the floor of Congress, created considerable sensation in the House, as many of the members were utterly astonished to learn that any honorable gentleman would hazard his reputation, by making such assertions as were here attributed to the dignitary alluded to.

But I fear that all those arguments and speeches will be unavailing; the tariff is doomed to destruction, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. I fear too, that even in the Senate its fate cannot be averted.

Incidents of the Campaign.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, says in the charge led by the gallant MAY, in the front rank was himself, poor INGE and LT. SACKETT.—When May gave the word CHARGE, Sackett's horse being a little the quickest, got the start. In the midst of a shower of grape, May said to Sackett that's not fair! You took the jump of me. Lieut. Sackett's horse was at that moment shot and fell with him into a water hole. He fell upon the Lieut. who with great difficulty disengaged himself with the loss of his sword. He took another horse and sword from a dragoon, and again joined in the fight.

Corporal FARREL of the 4th infantry, with ten men came up to Lieut. HAYS of the 4th and exclaimed, Lieutenant, *if we had an officer to lead us we would take that piece*, referring to one which was pouring the leaden messengers of death into our poor fellows. You shall not say you had not an officer to lead you Corporal, *follow* ME was the reply of the fearless Hays, and away they dashed and stormed the battery *and took it.*

Such is the calibre of the American officers and soldiers. It must not be thought adds the writer, that the enemy did not fight, THEY FOUGHT AT FIRST LIKE DEVILS—the files of wounded along their lines tell how they stood up to it, and you may imagine how desperate was our charge when I mention the fact that six out of the eight pieces that were taken, *were loaded!*

Triumph of the Law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The House of Representatives of this State on Thursday ordered to a third reading a bill to divide the State into districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress by the overwhelming majority of 183 to 35. This is one of the subjects upon which the Radical Democracy of the State have heretofore made stringent opposition ever since the law was passed by Congress. Some few of the leaders still resist, but the *sound good sense* of the House has prevailed.

The bill divides the State very fairly, both as to politics and population. No county is broken, and each district is as compact as it well can be, while the population is nearly equal. The districts are laid down as follows:

Counties.	Population.
Rockingham, Strafford	68,920
Merrimac, Belknap, Carrol	74,231
Hillsborough, Chesire	68,923
Sullivan, Grafton, Coos	72,368

It is computed that "there are three hundred ice creameries" in the city of New York, all of which are doing a thriving business, and making money as fast as a cunning stock speculator.

Total Darkness--A Sublime Spectacle.

Sagna La Grande, on the island of Cuba was the only place where total darkness was produced by the eclipse of the Sun on the 25th ult. A letter from that place in the New York Sun, communicates the oqservation of Dr, Styles:

The eclipse commeeced at 9h. 42m. 30s. A. M., sky clear. Fahrenheit's thermometer at 70 deg. As the time of the total darkness approached, all animated nature gave signs of approaching night, man only excepted. He of course repaired to the most favorable points of observations; but but the gala day amusements which usually accompany a general turn out here, were wanting on this occasion. The hilarity and mirth of our gay Dons and Senoras gave place to indications of chastened feelings and emotions of awe at this sublime evidence of Almighty power. The slaves abandoned their occupations, and in many cases they might be seen on their knees worshipping our great Creator. Nor were they alone in this. Few conld so far forget their dependence on God in the thick darkness which surrounded us at mid-day, as to refuse to worship and adore Him.

The darkness came upon us gradually and seventeen minutes past eleven, the sun was totally obscured! There stood the moon, covering the whole face of the sun, and presenting the appearance of a great black ball in the heavens, with rays of light diverging from it. The rays gave out a pale aurora like reflection upon the earth resembling that cast by the moon when half full. This lasted only fifty seconds, and at a little past twelve the eclipse ended. There was no perceptible change in the thermometer. A few scientific gentlemen from London and Paris, sent out by their respective governments, came here to take observations, and have been highly pleased with the result, the day being altogether favorable. They had all the necessary instruments with them, and will no doubt publish an interesting statement to the scientific world.

THE STING OF A LOCUST ALMOST FATAL.

The Washington, Pa., Examiner says:—On Monday of last week, a lady of this place was stung upon the knuckle of the third finger of the left hand by a Locust, which produced immediate swelling in the vicinity of the wound, and considerable pain in the hand and lower part of the arm. The symptoms seeming somewhat alarming, a physician was called in, who upon examination found the finger to be greatly inflamed, and a red streak, about the one fourth of an inch in diameter, extending from the wound up the arm to the elbow. In a short time the stripe progressed to the shoulder, tho pain still increasing. The physician having cut out the flesh in which the injury was received, and cauterized it, began a course of medical treatment for the purpose of checking the progress of its poisonos affection in the system. During the night, violent, "shooting pains" were felt at intervals, through the chest and other parts of the body, with sickness at the stomach, and repeated vomiting. By Tuesday morning, after a good deal of suffering, the patient became better, and is now entirely relieved, save from the weakness incident to undergoing a course of medicine. We notice this matter especially for the purpose of furnishing indisputable proof that Locusts can and will sting, and that their sting is poisonous.

The Cholera.

The Montreal Herald says that the report of a case of Asiatic Cholera in Quebec has not been confirmed, but cases of ordinary Cholera, always yielding to proper treatment, had been prevalent in the country. Still the Montreal Herald thinks it necessary to call on the public authorities to keep the city clean, and be prepared for any exigency. The Cholera this year has made its appearence in Persia; has crossed the Russian boundary to Tiflin, has crossed the Volga, and is about 1200 miles from St. Petersburg.

DARING ROBBERY.—We learn through the Ohio State Journal, that a Mr. Brown of Licking, in that State, was robbed of $4000, on Wednesday night of the 10th ult, between 12 and 1 o'clock, near the National road. He was stopped by four ruffians, his arms fastened behind him, his feet tied beneath the horse's belly, and after his money was taken from him he was suffered to go wherever his horse chose to carry him. In this condition he was found by a neighbor, who released him. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Wr. William Boyd, of Unity township received a severe concussion of the brain, by a fall from his horse, while on his way to this place, on Tuesday last, which caused his death in a few hours afterwards. He has left a widow and a number of small children to mourn their untimely bereavement.—Westmd. Int.

A SICK PARTY.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Express, under date of June 14th, says: "Mr. Buchanan is sick and in his bed. Mr. Mason is sick. Mr. Walker is sick from over-working, and every body is sick of Bancroft, whether he is sick or not himself. The fifty-four forty men are all sick of the times—sick of the President—sick of their party, because their party is sick of them. In short, democracy is in a fix.

There are fifty newspapers published in the cities and provinces of Mexico.

DR. S. POSELTTHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.
June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$3 50 a 4 25
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye,	"	65 a 0 70
Corn,	"	65 a 0 70
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 50
Apples,	"	1 00 a 1 25
" dried	"	1 25 1 50
Peaches dried	"	2 50 a 3 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$2 37 a 0 00
Wheat	0 60 a 0 65
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	25 a 30
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1½
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois,

State Bank	50	Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3	Other solvent banks	3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par		Other banks	1

Maryland.

Baltimore par		Other banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on t ese objects, His agency includes the follow n cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset County are requested to meet at 2, P. M. on Tuesday the 14th of July, at the Court House in Somerset, for the purpose of appointing conferees, to meet the conferees of Fayette and Greene, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress.

By order of the County Committee.

THE 4TH.

The 4th was celebrated by the citizens and military of this place, and passed off quite pleasantly. Proceedings next week.

GRAND MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT SOMERSET.

We are requested to state that on the 4th inst., the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, took the initiatory steps for a meeting of the Volunteers of this and the adjoining counties, in encampment at Somerset, some time during the month of September next. Committees of invitation and arrangement were appointed, whose names, together with the time fixed, will be published in our next. We have heard the third week in September suggested as the probable time to be agreed upon.

FOR MEXICO!

A company of flying Artillery from Carlisle, under command of Capt. *Washington*, reached this place on Wednesday afternoon last, *en route* to Mexico, and encamped over night in Mr. Lichteberger's grove, half a mile from town. They are a set of fine looking fellows, and will no doubt do their country good service.—Capt. Washington very politely furnished us with the following particulars relative to his command.

His company numbers 85 men, besides some 8 or 10 attached to the baggage train. He carries with him 6 pieces of artillery, with all the appendages necessary to the forming of a complete battery. Number of horses, 100. The company left Carlisle on Thursday, the 25th ultimo, and travelled from 14 to 20 miles per day. From here they proceeded to Wheeling, where they are to take steamboat for Natchitoches, whence they will march by land 400 miles to San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas. They are to be attached to Gen. Wool's command, intended for the invasion of Mexico, and expect to proceed from San Antonio to some point on the Rio Grande.

Capt. Washington, we regret to state, had the misfortune on Wednesday morning of losing one of his men, near the summit of the Allegheny. The deceased, a young man named *Samuel Poucher*, had been seated on one of the gun-carriages, and, in consequence of the horses taking sudden fright, was precipitated to the ground and run over by the carriage. He survived the accident but a few minutes. His corps was brought to this place and interred the same evening with appropriate military honors, in the grave yard of the Lutheran Church. Divine service also was performed on the occasion by the Rev. *P. Rizer*. The deceased was a native of Owego county, N. Y., only 18 years of age, and had enlisted on the 25th of May last, in Harrisburg. Peace to his ashes.

Another of Capt. Washington's men also received some injury on Wednesday, by being thrown from his seat on the carriage, occasioned by the breaking of a bolt, but had so far recovered next morning as to be able to be conveyed forward in an omnibus.

Congressional Candidate.

Our locofoco friends in this Congressional District appear to have determined that *Daniel Weyand*, Esq., of Somerset, shall be their candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. Mr. Weyand is, what in common parlance is termed a "good-natured clever fellow," and will be able to bear a defeat as well as the next man—and as the "party" are bound to keep up appearances in the district by *running* one of their number every two years, Mr. Weyand may as well take his turn now as at any other time. We have no Whig candidate in the field as yet, and shall therefore add "no more at present," as the letter writers say, barrin' this, that when the election is over we shall probably announce the result in something like the following manner:

Dan Weyand, Dan—
You're a used up man!

Count the Cost.

Now, that the Oregon Question is settled—permanently, we hope—it might be well enough for some one who has the means of doing it accurately, to count up the expense to which the nation has been subjected within the last half year on account of the difficulties which the Administration and its friends had thrown in the way of an amicable adjustment of that Question. All are aware that the main difficulty had its origin in the Baltimore Convention that nominated Mr. Polk, which Convention resolved that our title to the *whole* of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," and the principle of which resolve Mr. Polk, it appears felt himself bound to try to carry out. Finally however,—after months spent in fruitless endeavors at negotiation upon the basis assumed—after Congress had been engaged, more or less, from December till June in discussing the merits of the claim set up by the Baltimore Convention and reiterated by the Executive in his Inaugural Address and again in his Annual Message—after having kept the nation in doubt and excitement for half a year or more in regard to this Question—Mr. Polk recedes from his position, gives up all, or nearly all that England claimed, and accepts a proposition to settle upon the basis of the 49th Parallel. Now, it must occur to every rational mind, that in claiming the *whole* of Oregon, Mr. Polk, either acted contrary to his own judgment, or that he had not until quite recently given the subject such attention as should enable him to understand it correctly.—Whatever the cause of it, certain it is that he has entirely changed his course in regard to the Question, if not his opinion. None will complain, or at least none have cause to complain, of the settlement of the difficulty; but we think Mr. Polk has justly made himself liable to censure by his ready obedience to the *fiat* of the Baltimore Convention, and by adhering to the principle laid down by that body, as long as he did—and the conclusion is irresistable, that upon his head must rest the responsibility of all the expense to which the nation has been subjected in regard to this Question since the meeting of Congress in December last. The amount of that expense the nation has a right to know, and we hope that some one competent for the task will undertake to figure it out.

Great Freshet.

We learn verbally that a great freshet occurred at Cumberland, on Tuesday of last week, which did considerable damage in the town and vicinity. The streams were swollen to an unusual height, and swept away bridges, fences, &c. In the town the water reached as high up as the Railroad, and between there and Wellersburg all the bridges on the Turnpike except one were carried off.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The July number is received. Mrs. S. C. Hall, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Seba Smith, Professor Frost and a number of others are contributors. The engravings consist of the "Declaration," the "First Friend," an "American Fashion Plate," original music, &c.

Subscriptions to the Lady's book will be taken at this office.

☞The United States Government has at this time seven Ministers abroad, all of whom are from the Southern States. What a compliment to the "Northern Democracy," who elevated James K. Polk to the Presidency!

☞The Governmen' of Great Britain are sending troops into Canada.—Some 500 arrived at Quebec in the course of the last month.

☞A plan is said to be on foot at Washington, to send 1000 men to California, for the two-fold purpose of acting as soldiers and settling the country.

☞Lieut. HAY, who acted so gallantly in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, is from Mercer county, in this State.

☞Gen. Taylor has been appointed Maj. General of the United States Army, and Col. Butler as Maj. General of Volunteers.

Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohio, and Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia, have been appointed as Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

☞The proceedings of the Greene County Whig Central Committee reached us at too late an hour for this week's paper, but shall be published in our next. The committee recommend Mr. C. T. HAGER, of Greene county, for Congress.

☞The rumor in regard to England having offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico, is not confirmed.

☞Later accounts from Nauvoo state that tranquility had been in some measure restored again in that city.

MR. EDITOR:—I am informed that a month since, the Somerset Guards, of this place unanimously passed a resolution to tender their services to the President, (through our State Executive,) for the war now waging with Mexico; but that they cannot be accepted for the want of some additional recruits. The Guards are about 45 strong, but the complement required by act of Congress is 64 privates and 13 officers and musicians, 77 in all. 5 new recruits were obtained on the 4th, the roll is open for signature at Sergeant Geo. Chorpenning's (Chorpenning and Benfords' store) where those desirous of joining the corps, are requested to call and sign their names. Shall Somerset county be behind her sister counties in exhibiting a patriotic disposition in defence of our country's rights? We hope not.—Come on then and fill up the ranks of the Somerset Guards, and be prepared to answer the call of your country for your services, should they be needed.

1812.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival at Havana of the British Mail steamer from Vera Cruz.

The brig Christiana, Capt. Woodberry arrived at New Orleans, from Havana on the 30th ult. By this arrival the New Orleans papers are in possession of dates from the city of Mexico to the 30th May, three days later from the capital than previous advices, drought to Havana by the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz. Her departure was delayed some days, awaiting the action of Congress, which assembled on the 27th ultimo at Mexico, the latest courier from the capital not leaving the city till the evening of the 30th.

We make up the annexed summary of Mexican news from the Picayune of the 21st ultt.

The correspondent of the Diario de la Marina, of Havana, wries from the city of Mexico on the 29th, that not a sufficient number of members of Congress assembled to form a quorum; nevertheless, a preparatory session was held, and the writer adds that Sr. Bustamente, the ex-President may be considered as the President of Congress, and that there is every probability that Sr. Paredes will be elected President of the Republic, the Congress appearing to be devoted to him. It is added that should Paredes take the field in the present campaign, Gen. Bravo, now in command of the troops at Vera Cruz, will be elected Vice President.

It is believed very generally that Congress will at once invest Paredes with dictatorial powers for a limited period, and then suspend its sessions. Many deputies had openly declared in favor of this course, and the country appeared to have reached such a crisis, that the concentration of all power in a single hand was called for.

There had been another dissolution of the Ministry. The Secretaries of War and the Treasury—Tornel and Hurbe—are known to have resigned. The former it was thought, would be succeeded by Gen. D. Ignacio de Moray Vallamil, and the latter by D. Antonia Garay, a merchant.

The great topic of conversation at the capital was the proposed departure of Paredes to take the command of the Army of the North. He himself was bent upon doing so, although dissuaded by many considerations of policy and by the advice of his friends. Should he take the field, it is said he would have under his command an army of sixty thousand men, including the army of reserve and the troops of Arista.

Reports were in circulation in the city that Geneeal Arista was to be called to the capital to answer charges preferred against him, but the correspondent of the Diario thinks this not at all probable.

The correspondent of the Diario de la Marina says, the finances of the nation remain in the same state; the payment of interest on the public debt is still suspended, and there were no transactions in the public funds. The Government had convoked a Junta with the view of procuring means for its emergencies. The President had failed to procure the relief which he had anticipated from the clergy.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the brig Empresario, Capt. Collins, has arrived from Havana, bringing us dates one day later. We see little to add to what we have given above in regard to the Mexican news. The Mexicans set down their loss in the two battles at 262 killed, 335 wounded and 135 prisoners.

Maj. C. P. Markle.

The following merited compliment to Maj. Markle, we clip from the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

"Capt. Cyrus P. Markle, son of the old veteran soldier, Gen. Joseph Markle of Westmoreland county, was UNANIMOUSLY elected Major of the Westmoreland Legion, on the 9th inst. Capt. Markle is a chip of the old block, and is as fine a fellow as ever wore a feather or a sword.—It would be well for the country if there were more like him.

We learn from the "Union" that the Mexican General VEGA, now a prisoner of war at New Orleans, has asked permission of the Governmont, through Gen. GAINES, to leave New Orleans and visit different parts of the Unitnd States. The Union intimates that his wish will be acceded to without difficulty.—Nat. Intel.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A negro man while engaged in fishing from a weed flat in Savannah, not being successful, wound the line aroung his wrist and laid down to take a nap. A big fish of some kind seized the hook and drew the negro into the river, where he would have been drowned but for the assistance of several persons near by. Oh! what a *fish-story!*

Honors to Gen. Taylor.

The committee appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana to present the resolutions and thanks of the General Assembly to Gen. Taylor, arrived at Matamoras on the 8th inst and were presented to the brave old chieftain at 11 o'clock on the 8th, by Col. Labuzan, one of the aids of Governor Johnson. On being presented to the General his staff and officers of the army, the Colonel, and their staff who were invited to be present on the occasion, Mr. Zacharie, Chairman of the Committee, made an addrsss, to which Gen. Taylor, feelingly and appropriately replied.

At the conclusion of his reply the General invited the committee and all present to a splendid collation, which he had ordered to be prepared for the occasion and to which ample justice was done.—Numerous toasts were drank. Mr. Zacharie gave "Old Rough and Ready—long life to him."

The next day the committee were invited to a dinner given by the officers of the army at the head quarters of Gen. Arista in Matamoras. Col. Twigg. presided. Gen. Taylor was present. A splendid band of music performed occasionally on the gallery, and hundreds of the citizens af Matamoras thronged the Palaza to listen to the exulting and joyous strains.

Governor Henderson of Texas and suite, together with Ashbel Smith, Generals Hunt, Johnson, Cook, Burleson and and others were also present. The festivity was kept up until midnight and right merrily did the wine sparkle around the board intermingled with toasts and songs.—New Orleans Paper.

☞Didn't old Quincy Adams say that the "*Administration would* BACK OUT on this Oregon question?" And hasn't he backed out?

Oh Polk! Polk!
You're a first rate joke!
Uniontowu Dem.

STEAMERS FOR THE RIO GRANDE.

Captain Saunders of the U. S. Engineer Corps, has purchased at this place FOUR Steamers of light draft, nearly all new and which will be despatched immediately to their point of destination. Some of these crafts are already on their way.—Pitts. Amer.

The last war with England, it is estimated, cost not less than $200,000,000. The present Mexican war costs $500,000 per day, which is at the rate of $182,500,000 per year! So much for war.—West Chester Examiner.

It is said that the friends of Richard M. Johnson, are concocting a movement to present his name to the country as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Gaines, it is said, is about 69 years of age, Gen. Scott about 60, and Gen. Taylor 56 years.

The Albany citizen says:—Emigrants are pouring into our country by thousands a week.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 28th ult. at the residence of B Earl Esq, Jennerville tp., by the Rev. R. M. Findley, Mr. JOHN M. KING, of McConnellsburg Bedford co., to Miss MELINDA GRABENHEIM of Youngstown Westmd. co.

DIED:

On Tuesday last, JOSIAH, second son of Mr. John Casebeer, of Somerset tp. in the 20th year of his age.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 23d April, 1846 The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to be lawful and and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

June 30, 1846.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER.
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.

june 21,'46-6t.

Caution.

MY wife *Mary* having left my bed and board without any reason or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HERMAN UMBERGER.

Jenner tp. July 7, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46 JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, }
June 23, 1846. }

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office, with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

LIST OF RETAILERS, OF MERCHANDIZE,

In the County of Somerset.

AS returned to the Court of Quarter Session in January, 1846, by the constables of the several districts, designating those who have taken out license, and those who have not.

Names.	
Daniel Flick,	no license
John L. Snyder,	do
Parker & Ankeny,	do
Michael A. Sanner,	do
J. J. & H. F. Schell,	do
Joseph Cummins,	do
Chorpenning & Benford,	do
Samuel Kurtz,	do
William M'Creery,	license
Miller Tredwell,	no license
Michael Sipe,	do
Hay & Bare,	do
Samuel A Michael,	license
Freidline & Flick	do
Culbertson Rankins,	no license
Elias Stahl,	do
Knable & Vought,	do
Anghingbaugh & Brubaker,	do
Walter & Knable	do
Samuel Harned,	license
Alfred Newlon,	no license
Moses A. Ross,	do
John D. Roddy,	do
Joseph Hendrickson,	do
Samuel Elder,	do
Moses Jennings,	do
Aaron Wiatt,	do
J. C. Darrall,	do
Fry & Endsley,	license
Elijah Wagner,	no license
Livengood & Heflly,	license
Miller & Dively,	no license
Joseph J. Miller,	do
Samuel H. Haller,	do
P. & W. Myers,	do
John M'Clary.	do
Miller & Dively,	do
Geo. A. Cook,	do
Samuel S. Platt,	license
George Johnston,	no license
Keizer & Poorbaugh	do
A. Heffley & Co.	license
Charles Krissinger,	no license
Samuel Philson.	license
Jacob Berkey,	do
Samuel J. Row,	do
Samuel Kimmel,	no license
Geo. A. Clarke,	do
George A. Clarke.	do
James O. Carson & Co.	do
Henry Little,	do
Isaac R. Shaffer,	do
Jacob Custer,	do
Edmund Kiernan,	do
George Parker,	do
Huber Linten & Meyers,	license
David T. Storm,	no license
George R. Benham.	license

All persons who have not taken out their license will do so immediately, as the Act of Assembly requires the Treasurer to bring suit against all delinquents, within the month of June.

Those persons who have been returned, on the above list; and have declined business previous to the 1st May ult., will call upon the subscriber without delay, and make due proof of the same.

MILLER TREDWELL
Treasurer.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Tuesday, the 14th day of July next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of A. H. Philson and William Johnston, two of the Executor's of the estate of Frederick Oldfather, deceased.

The account of Samuel Miller, administrator of Daniel Harner, deceased.

The account of John Cover, administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Rudolph Uriek, deceased.

The account of Christian Keim and Yost Blough, administrators of Samael Keim, Sen. dec'd.

The account of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators' of Jacob Moses, dec'd.

The account of William Shunk, administrator of George Stall, dec'd.

The account of John Witt and Michael Hoover, administrators of Casper Hoover, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, executor of Martin Fisher dec'd.

The account of Abraham Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Lambert and George Lambert, executors of Eliaabeth Lambert, dec'd.

The account of David Weimer, administrator of Peter Bradford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Murphy, Esq. administrator, with the Will annexed of Thomas Griffith, dec'd.

The account of Robert McClintock and Alexander McClintock, administrator of William P. McClintock, dec'd.

W. H. PICKING.

June 9 '46. Register

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court to held at Somerset, on the 22d day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Stailer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Stailer, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 23d day of April, 1846.

WM. H. PICKING

May 12 '46-6t.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

$500 Reward.

A reward of **500 DOLLARS** will be given by John Saylor and C. Rankin, for the gentleman that wrote the notice and put it on C. Rankin's Door, if he is worth the above reward, five hundred dollars will be given; if not, no charges will be given for a beggar.

C. RANKIN,
his
JOHN ✕ SAYLOR.
mark

Attest
ELIAS M. HICKS. [June 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented to the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for confirmation on the 14th day of July next.

The account of C. Beam, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Conemaugh Turnpike road.

The account of John C. Lichty, committee of Margaret Fadely a Lunatic. All persons concerned will take notice.

Prothonotary's office, Somerset, june 23,'46 } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

NEW AND SUPPLY AND FRESH OF DRUGS MEDICINES.

WM. M'CREERY,

HAVING purchaesd the entire stock of W, E, Miller, has just received from the east a large and carefully selected assortment of Drugs, Chemicals,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

The whole constituting one of the best assoments in Somerset, and which he will sell as low as if not lower than they can be had elsewhere.

He has also, received a large stock of confectionary, fruits &c., such as

CANDIES

of every variety, Liquorice, Almonds, Ground-nuts, Filberts, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, &c.,

ALSO, notions—such as hair, tooth, nail and shoe brushes, watch guards, keys and chains, tobacco boxes, silver thimbles, steel busks pin cushions, braid, necklaces, pocket combs, penholders and

Steel Pens, Toy Guns, Trumpets, watches &c., &c., All which he will sell low for cash. Persons are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

☞Also, Lancets and Lancet fleams &c.,

N. B.—Always on hand a supply of Ploughs (Woodcock's patent) and plough castings to suit the same.

Somerset, June 2, 1846,

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, on the 22d April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Samuel Kimmel, guardian of George, Mary E. Ellen, James, John, Eliza and Julia, minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel Gaither, Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward, appointed auditors, to settle and adjust the account and report,

Extract from the record, certified this 22d April, A, D, 1846,

WM, H, PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the subscribers will meet at the public house of Wm. H Picking, in Somerset, on Saturday, the 11th of July next, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by said appointment, when and where those interested may attend.

SAMUEL GAITHER,
SIMON GEBHART,
ROSS FORWARD,
Auditors.

May 12, 1846-6t.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Henry Geisey, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, should not be sold,

Extract from the Records, cetified this 22d day of April, 1846

W. H. PICKING,
May 12,1846.-6t. Clerk.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 22nd day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of the said John Shaffer, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WM H PICKING,
may 12 46-6t Clerk.

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

busines in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentcky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs, Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing.

OWEN MORGAN,
Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Peter Berkey and John Hamer, Administrators of the estate of Emanuel Penrod, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22nd, A. D. 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, appointed auditor, to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W H PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19, '46 6t. S W PEARSON.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county of Somerset, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Martz and Richard Martz, executors of Jacob Martz, who was one of the administrators of Jocob Leidick, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of said executors, among the heirs according to law and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. W, H. PICKING.
Clerk

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19,'46-6t S W PEARSON.

Blank Execution's. FOR SALE at this Office.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander Fox left with me some 12 or 15 months since, Cassinet and trimmings to be made into a dress coat, which I did according to promise; and as he has never called for the same, I hereby give notice that unless he comes forward within thirty days from this date and lift it, I will then have it sold to pay my charges against him.

FREDERICK HOLDSIEDER.
Wellersburg, June 16, 1846-*

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and Legal Representatives of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract frem the Records certified this 22d day of April 1846,

WILLIAM H. PICKING,
May 12,'46-6t, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING,
ap21 '45, Clerk.

Somerset county, ss.

L.S. AT an orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 6th day of May A, D, 1846. Present the Hon, Jeremiah S, Black, President, and George Chorpenning, and John McCarty Esquires, associate Judges of the same court,

THE court on motion of F, M, Kimmell Esq, grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of George Hoover, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, 1846, and show cause if any they have why the residue of the real estate, of said dec'd, viz:—one plantation and tract of land situate in the township of Brothers Valley in said county, containg 137 acres and allowance, more or less should not be sold,

Extract from the record of said court certified this 6th day of May, A D 1846.

W H PICKING,
may 26 '46, Clerk,

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset on the 22nd day of April A, D, 1846.—Before the Honorble Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Mitchell, guardian of Mary Jane Augustine, now, Mary Jane Welch,

And now to wit: April 22d 1846, W, H. Postlethwaite, Simon Gebhart and Isaac Hugus, Esqs., appointed auditors to settle and aqjust the account and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING. *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at Isaac Hugus's Office, in Somerset on Friday the 10th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are notified to attend, if they see proper.

W H POSTLETHWAITE,
S. GEBHART,
I. HUGUS,
may 19'46-6t.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

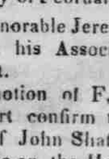
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

THIS WAY FOR NEW  CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Someret, nearly opposite Mr. Kuriz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.
March 31 1346 3m.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and his Associate Judges of the same court.

ON motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court confirm the inquisition on the estate of John Shaffer, deceased, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Tuesday the 14th day of July next; and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Shaffer, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 9th day of Feb. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.
ap 28,'46. Clerk.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment to Jacob G, Miller,
To
Daniel Weyand, } IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January Term, 1845, No. 533. And now to wit: 7 May 1846. The Report of the Auditors, to settle and adjust the account and make a full exhibit to the court of the condition of the estate having been filed and confirmed, the court appoint Samuel W Pearson, W H Postlethwaite and Ross Forward, Esqrs., to distribute the assets appearing to be in the hands of the assignee, among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. Extract from the Records, certified this 9th day of May, 1846.

A, J, OGLE, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will meet at Samuel W, Pearson's Office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
W H POSTLETHWAITE,
ROSS FORWARD,
may 19,'46-6t.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

DR. S. POSELTTHWAITE

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side-sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he compains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge